The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,841.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs.	52 0
——— including postage..... „	73 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town.. „	28 0
——— including postage..... „	38 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town... „	16 0
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For one month, delivered in Town..... „	6 0
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Single Copy for Cash ..... „	0 4
Back Numbers ..... „	0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion .....Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto..... „	2 8
Third Ditto..... „	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions. „	0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FERNANDEZ—February 10th, at Poona, the wife of J. F. Fernandez, Esq., Assistant Revenue Commissioner, N. D., of a daughter.

DEATH.

ELMORE—January 14th, at Portswood, Southampton, Elizabeth Mary, the infant daughter of Mr. John S. Elmore, aged ten months.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

WAKEFIELD—February 3rd, at 7, Esplanade Row, the wife of Mr. W. H. Wakefield, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WILLIAMS—JONES—February 4th, at Monghyr, Rev. Alisert Williams, to Miss Anna Amelia Barnett, only daughter of W. H. Jones, Esq., late of the Board of Revenue.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

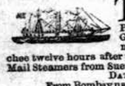
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay ..... 3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah....21st & 4th,
„ Kurrachee	„ Bushire ....
„ Guadur	„ Linga .....
„ Muscat	„ Bunder Abbas.
„ Bunder Abbas.	„ Muscat.....
„ Linga	„ Guadur ....
„ Bushire	„ Kurrachee ...
Arrive Bussorah. ...	Arrive Bombay ...

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 800 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched as above on MONDAY 17th February, at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 6th February, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee on..... 10th and 26th.

The Steam ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 11th February, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Visagapatam	18
„ Cannanore	18	„ Coconada	19
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	
„ Galle		„ Colombo.....	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry		„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Coconada	9	„ Cannanore	1
„ Visagapatam	30	„ Mangalore.....	2
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	3
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam-ship "BURMAH," 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Captain W. H. Parker, will sail for the above ports on Saturday, the 15th current.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

Bombay, 10th February, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO POINT-DE-GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "BEHAR," (1,603 Tons and 300 H. P.) Captain C. G. Perkins, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 15th February at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Company's Office by 11 A. M. on 13th instant, and no Cargo will be received on board, after Sunset on the day previous to sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 7th February 1868.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship "RANGOON," (1,776 Tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain D. Reynoldson will be despatched for Aden and Suez on FRIDAY, the 14th Feb., at 2 P. M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

No Cargo will be received on board after Sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P. M. on 13th.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A. M. on Friday, the 14th instant, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 2 P. M. precisely on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 7th February 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 15th March.)

THE A 1 Ship "DULEEP SING," 1,198 tons register, Captain Jennings, has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Duleep Sing*.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Ship "HYDRABAD," Captain Baxter, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL AND Co.,
Bombay, 8th February, 1868. Agents, Ship *Hydrabad*.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *British Nation*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *British Nation*.
Bombay, 6th February, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "DILHARRE," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Dilharee*.
Bombay, 11th February, 1868.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo per "SAM MENDEL," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expence of the concerned.

Captain Murdoch will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Sam Mendel*.
Bombay, 10th February, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per Ship "FOREST RIGHTS," Captain Cary, from London, are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their respective cargoes, as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Cary will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to the office of the undersigned for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Cary, Ship *Forest Rights*.
Bombay 3rd February. 1868.

28, MEADOW STREET.

MRS. GODFREY'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW GOODS FOR THE RACES.

Ladies' and Gents' white, dark, and light colored Kid Gloves, New Bonnets, Hats, &c.

MRS. GODFREY, MILLINER, &c.,
28, MEADOW STREET, 6TH FEBRUARY 1868.

A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND AND NEW GOODS BY EVERY MAIL.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 1st and 15th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.....£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,600 tons, Captain Hancock, will be despatched about the 20th February next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book cargo through to both the above ports, and passengers to Trieste only.

For Passengers.

First Class.....£ 54 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.....£ 37 0 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 12th July 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
½	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	„ Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
Apollo House.		1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.
		BADHAM & Co.	

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabe.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Livery Stables, Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthoo Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a pair.—Charges moderate. Terms cash in advance.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A. M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.

Depot at Malabar Hill.

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOW OPEN.

NEW GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

FOR THE SALE OF CHEAP GOODS.

FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

WATSON, SONS & Co.
CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH—NOTICE.—TELEGRAPH SERVICE between Calcutta and Bombay by the GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA and EAST INDIA RAILWAY TELEGRAPH.

The Public are hereby informed that from the 1st February next messages will be received for transmission at Bombay for Calcutta and at Calcutta for Bombay at a through service rate of Rs. 4 annas 8 per group of 20 words and an additional charge of Rs. 2 for every half group of 10 words in excess.

Messages will also be received for transmission from any station to any station on either lines.

Any further information can be furnished on application to the undersigned or at any of the stations of the East Indian and G. I. P. Railway lines.

JOHN BLACKWELL,
Telegraph Superintendent.
Byculla, 21st January, 1868.

LINDLEY & WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,

22, APOLLO STREET,

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and earlier by appointment.

Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own Bungalows for Groups, Views, &c., without any extra charge.

Lockets, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Alberts and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A large collection of views, groups, and characters C. D. V. are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo-, will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. having since the appearance of their Advertisement "Selling Off" been frequently written to by intending purchasers to furnish them with an approximate idea of the reduced rates for ready cash mentioned therein, they now beg to inform such and all who desire a really good article at a moderate cost, that they are prepared to allow a discount of 15 per cent. off purchases not exceeding Rs. (5) Five, and for all in excess of that sum 25 per cent. discount, or one-forth less than the prices hitherto charged by them.

It must be evident that an opportunity so advantageous to buyers, can only be offered by a firm in course of liquidation, and consequently cannot last long, a circumstance which Messrs. R. & Co. hope their former patrons and others, both in Bombay and up-country, will not delay to profit by.

The following is a list of the principal commodities now obtainable at R. & Co.'s establishments, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona, all of which are subject to the terms quoted above:—

MEDICINE CHESTS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
REQUISITES for the Sick Chamber and Nursery.
HYDROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS.
SELTZOGENES, for making Soda Water.
FRENCH ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MACHINES.
MACDOUGAL'S POWDER, about two tons.
CONDY'S FLUID, MURRAY'S SPECIFIC.
GOA POWDER, a cure for Ringworm.
GRANULAR CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
EFFERVESCING CHELTENHAM SALTS.
BRIDGE'S SARSAPARILLA.
BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.
DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.
LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.
HOCKIN'S SEIDLITZ, BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
COMMON'S PASTE, VIOLET POWDER.
POMMADE HONGROISE, COSMETIQUE.
MACASSAR OIL, ODONIO.
PERFUMES BY VIOLET AND LUBIN.
ROBB'S BISCUITS, CORN FLOUR.
FEEDING BOTTLES, NURSERY LAMPS.
TRAVELLING AND OTHER BLOCK TIN BATHS.
JAPANNED TIN BOXES, INKSTANDS.
SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES.
FLOWER VASES, TOILET BOTTLES.
SOAP BOXES, FLESH GLOVES.
TOILET AND BAR SOAPS.
HAIR BRUSHES AND COMBS.
TOOTH BRUSHES, NAIL SCISSORS.
MEERSCHAUM, BRIAR, AND CLAY PIPES.
CHERRY STEMS, CIGARETTE PAPER.
COCONADA CHEROOTS, TOBACCOS.
GAMES, CRICKET BATS, &c.

And other sundries too numerous to mention.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a remittance.

P. S.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co. much regret having occasion to remark that their call for the Payment of outstanding debts has not been responded to in that spirit which they think the consideration they have always shown their customers in these matters justly entitle them to.

22, Rampart Row, 1st February 1868.

NOTICES.

ALAING, Machinist, and General Mechanic and Gun and Pistol maker. From Edinburgh, Cursetjee Socklajee Street, Byculla.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.—POSTAL RISKS.—The undersigned is prepared to accept risks on Precious Stones or other valuables sent through the Post in Registered letters to London. For Rates of Premium and other particulars apply to

G. F. HENRY,
14, Rampart Row. Agent in Bombay.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Cast and Wrought Iron and Lead Piping, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel, Steam and Hand Cranes, and Crab Winches; Steam and Hand Pumps, Steam Engines from 8 to 16 H. P., Leather Belting Contractors' Plant, Ornamental Cast Iron Gates, Railing, and Verandahs. Estimates furnished for all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work.

W. NICOL & Co.

HORSES.—HORSES.—HORSES.—NUSSERWANJEE MANECKJEE'S SONS beg most respectfully to inform their Customers, and public in general that they have this day received a fresh Batch of 43 ARAB HORSES from "Eniza" belonging to the well-known Arab Merchant MUSSAN. Comprising of Hunters, Chargers, Racers, and Showy Riding Horses.

Nusserwanjee Maneckjee's Sons faithfully recommend a visit to their Stables, at Byculla, as the "Horses," are well worth looking at.

31, Byculla Stables, 1st February 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSEM, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORIENTAL EXCHANGE AND TIFFIN ROOMS.
BELOW LINDLEY AND WARREN'S STUDIO, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

REFRESHMENTS of every description of the best quality always ready.

Ale, Wines, Spirits, &c., of superior quality only, and invariably served with ice.

Separate sitting rooms with clean and careful attendance.

Bread and Cheese.	Tea and Coffee.
Cold Ham and Mutton.	Sandwiches.
Fresh Oysters.	Sausages.
Ice Creams.	Cold Drinks.
Sardines.	Cakes, &c. &c.

LUNCH FROM 1 TILL 3 P. M. DAILY.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the Fort and to the Commanders and Officers of vessels in harbour, the "Oriental" will be found the best and the most convenient of any other place for obtaining wholesome refreshments and drinks at all times and at a moment's notice.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.

OPEN DAILY FROM 7 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY LIMITED.—(In Liquidation).—NOTICE is here by given that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office in Elphinstone Circle, on Monday, the 17th instant, at 3 P. M., to receive the accounts made up to 30th November 1867.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th February 1868.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM 18TH NOV. 1866 TO 30TH NOV. 1867.

RECEIPTS.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cash—		
Received from Secretaries	14,393 2 7	
In the various Offices.....	926 2 8	
		15,319 5 3
Capital—		
Second Call on 1,989 Shares at Rs. 200...	3,97,800	0 0
Plant—		
Sold for Cash.....	1,45,234 12 0	
Sold to Government.....	3,55,903 10 10	
	5,01,131	6 10
Stores—		
Sold for Cash.....	2,07,410 14 5	
Sold to Government.....	20,012 8 10	
	2,27,423	7 3
Unclaimed Wages.....	...	544 7 0
Fixtills—		
Sold for Cash.....	1,12,000 0 0	
Sold to Government.....	90,000 0 0	
	2,02,000	0 0
Office Furniture, &c.....	...	2,121 5 7
Buildings—		
Workshops at Chowpatty.....		1,35,406 0 0
Elephanta Pier—		
Sold to Government.....		70,000 0 0
Revenue—		
Deposits from Wood Dealers, &c. ..... Rs.	21,056 12 6	
Rents	25,252 13 10	
Sundries	2,596 8 1	
Transfer Fees, &c.....	10,981 0 0	
	59,887	2 5
Sundry Shares owing unpaid Calls—		
Received from Asiatic Bank in respect of Ten Shares held by the Company.....	17,500	0 0
Interest—		
Interest on Calls, &c.....	1,938	1 9
	Rs. 16,31,078	4 1

DISBURSEMENTS.

General Reclamation—		
Settlement for work done previous to going into Liquidation	...	3,76,168 3 10
Colaba Reclamation and Sea-Wall—		
Settlement for work done previous to going into Liquidation	53,438 15 2	
Repairs to Sea-wall for damage during last monsoon	4,810 8 6	
		58,249 7 8
Breakwater—		
Settlement for work done previous to going into Liquidation	...	1,70,277 6 1
Elephanta Pier—		
Settlement for work done previous to going into Liquidation	...	10,077 13 0
Chowpatty Wood Slope—		
Settlement for work done previous to going into Liquidation	...	350 0 0
Preliminary Expenses Wet Docks—		
Settlement for work done previous to going into Liquidation	...	120 14 0
Repairs to Buildings—		
Settlement for work done previous to going into Liquidation	1,042 15 0	
Repairs during last monsoon	3,816 14 0	
		4,859 13 0
Land—		
Ramchunder Hurjee and others for balance of Purchase Money	45,381 0 0	
Tapidas Vurzdas do. do.	9,188 6 5	
Succaram Arjoonjidoo. do.	33,500 0 9	
Cheetanjee Muckonjee Shimpee do. do.	1,179 6 4	
	89,248	12 9
Plant—		
Bills outstanding at time of going into Liquidation	...	1,194 10 6
Stores—		
Bills outstanding at time of going into Liquidation...	...	14,410 1 1
Law Expenses—		
Incurred for conveyance of Land and Government arbitration	...	17,395 13 4
Interest—		
Chiefly on Land purchased.	...	4,900 10 2
Flotilla—		
Settlement for work done previous to going into Liquidation	19,843 6 0	
Towage of Barges to Aden, since refunded	4,000 0 0	
		23,843 6 0
Reclamation Fund—		
Auctioneers' commission on sale of 400 Shares		10,000 0 0
Finlay, Campbell & Co.—		
Remittance in part payment of their claim		25,000 0 0
Expenses of Liquidation—		
Commission to 30th June, Salaries and Office expenses to 30th November.....		76,472 8 4
Government—		
Plant, Stores, &c., taken over by Government in part payment of their claim.		6,71,322 3 8
Cash in hand, not including amount payable by Asiatic Bank to Shareholders on 24 Shares not yet collected by holders		77,186 8
	Rs.	16,31,078 4 1

E. E.
JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 14th December 1867.

STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	a. p.
Debt to Government	7,48,537	6 0
„ Finlay Campbell & Co.	26,000	0 0
„ Abernethy & Co	16,000	0 0
„ Cowasjee Jehangeer and others for Land.....	2,97,000	0 0
„ Law Expenses.....	30,000	0 0
„ Commission, Salaries, and Office Expenses	1,30,000	0 0
Sundries.....	50,000	0 0
	Rs. 13,97,537	6 0

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 14th December 1867.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—With immediate Entry, No. 8, Church Gate Street, lately occupied by Messrs. J. Sweet & Co., and also the ground floor of No. 7, Church Gate Street. Apply to J. & W. WATSON & Co. Meadow Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—RESPECTABLE BOARDING and LODGING, at No. 4, Victoria Street, opposite the Artillery Lines, where every attention is paid to secure the comfort of Lodgers.

TERMS—Moderate.

Camp, Kurrachee

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.—On and after the 15th instant an alteration will take place in the running of Trains. Particulars can be ascertained by reference to the printed Time Tables exhibited at all stations. The Dadur and Parell new Stations will also be opened on that day.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 10th February, 1868.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF THE GOSPEL OAK GALVANISED IRON. (CORRUGATED SHEETS).—In consequence of an extension of the Works and a great economy in cost of production, a *very important reduction* of price, dating from 1st March 1867, is made, and this favourite Brand will now be found to compete on more equal terms of price with the commoner qualities in the market. Established in 1842, and is the oldest manufacture of Galvanised Iron in England. Obtained the *only* Prize Medal in the Trade at the Great Exhibition of 1862.

Gospel Oak Offices,
4, King William Street,

THE "DERBY" HAMPER. A new style of Tiffin basket fitted up for two persons, with—

2 Metal Plates.
2 Ivory-handled Knives.
2 Plated Forks.
1 Glass Bottle (to hold one quart) covered with basket work, with draw off drinking cup and metal screw
1 Large Metal Box to hold meat.
2 Tumblers.
2 Tiffin Napkins.
1 Glass Butter Pot, with secure Metal Top.
1 Metal Case for Pepper, Mustard, &c.

Price Rs. 30.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

STUDIO, No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

SYKES AND DWYER.

OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. FOR PORTRAITS.

VIEWS of Bombay and its Vicinity, Sholapore, Lanowlee, Khundalla, Reversing Station, Bhore Ghaut, the break No. 5 Viaduct, Karlee Caves, Panoramic View of Elphinstone Circle, Groups of Natives, &c. &c., always on hand. Children taken instant taneously.

Albums for September, October and November, containing some of the finest views of Carlee Caves and the Bhore Ghaut will be published in a few days.

Memo of prices forward on application.

SYKES AND DWYER.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes. FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired,

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.
BOMBAY AND LOCLE SWITZERLAND.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Fugal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

CARR BROTHERS,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS, HABIT MAKERS,
SOLA HAT MANUFACTURERS,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Have a stock of every description of material, selected by their London firm, with an intention to surpass in quality and design that of any other house in India.

COATINGS.

Comprising Diagonal Stripes, Check and Fancy Silk mixed in all the newest patterns, and of unexceptionable quality not to be surpassed in England.

Paramattas, Alpaccas, Camlets, Flannels, &c. &c.

TROUSERINGS.

Our stock exceeds 20,000 yards, and is well worthy of an inspection. It comprises every description of Factures Color, and design; and our Trousers being cut and made under the strict superintendence of a thoroughly competent man, Gentlemen may rely upon superior fit and workmanship.

DRILLS.

Without exception, the largest assortment in India, in white and all colours, plain and fancy, and warranted to be of pure Linen.

American and Kakee Drills.

WAISTCOATINGS.

Marsalla, Diamond Quilting, White Commodore, Duck Imperial Drills, and a large variety of fancy Waistcoatings.

MESSRS. CARR BROTHERS

Beg to annex a List of Goods just received per ex *Koina* and S. *Agamemnon*.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

In all the newest shape and latest fashions.
BEST QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
EX QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
LOW CROWNED BLACK SILK HATS.
BEST QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
EX QUALITY DRAD SHELL HATS.
LOW CROWNED DRAB SHELL HATS.
DRAB AND BLACK FANCY FELT HATS in all the latest styles.

THE CLANSMAN BONNET.
THE GLENGARY Do.
THE BALMORAL Do.

SILK SCARFS.

Fancy Gauze Windsor.	The Washing Silk Scarf.
„ Coloured Eglinton.	Check Twill Scarf.
„ Glace Eglinton.	Plain Colored Zephyr.
„ Scotch Cambric Eglinton.	Tartan Scarfs.
	Striped Ottawan; and
The Fancy Windsor.	Black and White and Fancy
„ Ring Scarf.	Dress Ties.

SHIRT FRONTS.

Some very elegant Embroidered, Worked, and Frilled Fronts for Dress Shirts, ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 18 each.

COLLARS.

The Oxford.	The Challenge.
„ Improved Carlton.	„ Daisy.
„ Opera.	„ Hyde Park.
„ Grosvenor.	„ Olympic.
„ Cavalier.	„ Colonial; and
„ Persigny.	„ Continental.

GLOVES! GLOVES!!

Florence White Kid.
Piquet Drabs and Slates.
Drab Buckskin Tilbury.
White do. do.

PRINTED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS
From Rs. 14 to Rs. 30 per dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 per dozen.

IVORY COLLAR STUDS, LINKS, AND FANCY SOLITAIRE VEST BUTTONS.

GUOYAT'S PATENT BRACES.

SCARFS,
JUST RECEIVED.
Largest Assortment in Bombay.

50 dozen Silk Scarfs at Rs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 each to select from.

Inverness Capes and Flannel Sleeping or Travelling Suits ready made, always on hand.

Terms strictly Cash.

CARR BROTHERS,
No. 17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY,
46, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON.
OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA

P. S.—Further arrivals of Woollen Goods, Hosiery, Hats, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Umbrellas, &c. per S. *Yamuna* and ship *Agamemnon*, *Gaven Steel*, and *Windsor Castle*.

NOTICES.

A CARD.—Mrs. MOIZER, Ladies' Nurse and Midwife, from the Liverpool Lying-in-Hospital, begs to announce her return from Ceylon, with the intention of carrying on the duties of her profession as before.—Address, Mrs. Moizer, at Mr. J. Wynn, P. and O. Company, Mazagon.

NOT

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Subscribed Capital	Nominal Value of Sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr.		
2,140,000	2,00	1,00	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1,850 pr share
1,040,00	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay..	61 per share
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New	4 pm.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank	160 per share
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share.
2,000 000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank... ..	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	185 per share.
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	6 pr share.
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	33 p ct prem
1,300 ,00	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompted' Paris... ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London...	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	17
				London & China Ba	18½ p.
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank... ..	63 p. ct.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	129 to 1
500,000	250	150	12	Oriental Bank Co.	75 p. s
1,000,000	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	2½ p. s
..	250	100	....	Guzerat Bank	65 [illegible]

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

300,000	3,000	2.5 0	.....	Bombay Ship Co.....	2,150 per share
240,000	2,500	2,50	25	S. C. ast and River Steam Nav. Co...	600 per share
280,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.. ..	2,225 per share
180,000	4,000	2,000	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,590 per share
130,000	50	500	....	Vicgas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.. ..	129 per share
	3,0 0	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	160 per share

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob	76 per sh.
1,200,000	400	120	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	98½ p. sha

LAND COMPANIES.

3,000,000	10,00	1,20	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	460 per share
1,080,000	1,00	1,000	36 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co..	580 per share.
1,80,00	1,00	400	....	New Do.	65 sh
2,000,000	4,000	4,100	....	Prere Land Co... ..	135 per share
215,000	2,000	900	....	House and Land Investment Co...	No quotation
100,000	5,000	4,100	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	485 per share
....	2,000	1,200	25 p.	Fort Canning... ..	265 per share
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co... ..	90 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks... ..	4 months' sight	1s. 10½ to 1s 10 9/16d
Do. Credits.. ..	4 Do. do.	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Documents..	4 Do. do.	1s. 10¼d 1s. 10 15/16d.
Calcutta....	At sight.	100½
Do.	30 days' sight..	99½
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	99¼
Madras	30 Do. do. ..	1 dis
China..	60 days' sight ..	216

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills..		do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	
.. ..	1852-53	94
.. ..	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1866-67	108½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	105
Five and a half per cent. ..	.. .. ..	113½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan ..	.. .. ..	111½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England No es	.. 10-4
Spa sh Dollars	.. 2 2
Cur lus	.. 2 0
Mexican Dollars	.. 2 0
Ge man Crowns	.. 2 10
Five-Franc Pieces	.. 2 3
Bar Silver	.. 10-8
Gold Leaf	.. 18-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	.. 10-0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 12TH FEBRUARY, 1868.

			PER CANDY.
Oomrawuttee ..	Old ..	..	145 to 150
Akote	.. ..	..	
Khandeish... ..	.. ..	..	140 to 145
Barsee	.. ..	..	
Dhollera	.. ..	..	165 to 167
Bhownuggur ..	.. ..	..	
Broach	.. ..	..	165 to 170
Veeraval	.. ..	..	140 to 145
Vingorla	.. ..	..	165 to 167
Compta	.. ..	..	165 to 167
Dharwar Sawginned	.. ..	..	165 to 170
Oomrawutter ..	New ..	..	
Akote	.. ..	..	185 to 190
Broach	.. ..	..	185 to 190
Ready Sales ..	...	...	775 Candies
For delivery ..	...	...	1,700

Market active. Good demand.

BENGAL.—*Feb.* 6.

Stocks.	paid Rs.	½ year's Divnd.	Quotations. Rs.
Agra Bank, Ld.....	100	...	110 to 112
Bank of Bengal.....	1000	3¾ p. ct.	1762½
Delhi & London Bank Ld.	250	nil.	240 to 245
National Bank of India...	125	4 p. ct.	130
Cal. & S. E. Railway Co...	54½	2½ p. ct.	51 to 52
Delhi Railway Co.....	167	2½ p. ct.	Par.
Eastern Bengal Railway.	218	2½ p. ct.	224 to 225
East India Railway Co...	218	2½ p. ct.	248 to 250
Port Canning Land Co..	1200	nil.	280 to 325

The following transactions in Government Securities were re-orted. Some nearly amounts of 4 per cents at Rs 6-0 and 5-15 discount, and three or four lots of Rs. 30,000 to 6,000 at 5-14 to 5-12 discount. In 5½ per cents one Lakh obtained Rs. 14-4 and two Lakhs Rs. 14-2 premium. 10 years' Debentures sold at Rs. 8-10 premium

Bank of Bengal shares are scarce in the market; a few offered for sale, were at once bought up at Rs. 1,762½, each.

Nearly 100 national Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 130 each.

In Port Canning Land Investment, &c. Co.'s shares, speculations commenced with 2 shares at Rs. 280 each, 4 at Rs. 290, 5 at Rs. 300, 5 at 310, 2 at 300, 5 at 310, 2 at 320, 5 at 310, 1 and 2 at 305, 3 at 305, again 1 at 325, and 2 at 310 each; almost all the transactions were by native brokers among native dealers and speculators. Towards the afternoon there were sellers at Rs. 300 without finding buyers; the largest sale reported was only of 5 shares. Should any heavy lot be put on the market, it is probable the fall will be great.—*Englishman, Feb.* 7.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEB. 12.

Penton, Major, 91st Highlanders, on leave from Kamptee.
Tremenheere, Major General, Chief Engineers, on duty from Kurrachee.
Mignon, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty from Poona.
Vallance, Assistant Surgeon, 3rd D. G., on duty from Ahmednuggur.
Carter, Lieutenant, 16th Regiment N. I., on leave from Ahmednuggur.
Kennedy, Colonel, R. E., on duty from Kirkee.
Spens, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave from Poona.
Corbin, Captain, 40th Regiment, on duty from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—FEB. 12.

Mackie, Captain, 98th Regiment, to join to Poona.
Campbell, Captain, 2nd Madras Cavalry, on leave to Poona.
Footner, Assistant Surgeon, M. S., on duty to Kamptee.
Spens, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—12TH FEB.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London...	.....	.....
,, Liverpool.....	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10 0	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10
By Overland Route	£5 10s. 0d. to £5 0 0	....
To China	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	No business.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Feb. 11.	Star of the North.	Rowle... ..	Newport, Oct. 13.
	Jamsetjee C. Bottlebhoy	Bake	Calcutta, Jan. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Feb. 12.	Oaklands	Merryman	Liverpool.
	Ann	Hagon	Amherst Bay.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Helen Scott*, Gribble, bound to Liverpool.
Brig *A. V. S. R. Lutchmee*, Nacoda, bound to Cochin and Alipey.
Ship *Rutland*, Gardiner, bound to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Elphinston*, for Malabar Coast.
Ship *Ocean*, for Liverpool.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE TWO NEXT Overland Mails, per P. & O. Company's Steam packet, will be closed at the dates and hours below named:—
Friday, 14th February 1868, 2 P.M. After packet until 3 P.M.
Saturday, 29th February do. do.
After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.
Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Friday, the 14th February 1868, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 15th idem.
Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, and Australian Mails will be madeup by this opportunity only.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Steam, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully Prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 1½.

NOW READY

AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,

THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 8: BY POST RUPEES 8½

TO BE PUBLISHED,

WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER AND PERIODICALLY AS THE BUSINESS OF THE MUNICIPALITY MAY DETERMINE,

THE BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL RECORD

FOR

1868.

THE great importance and rapid increase of municipal business, as well as the wide-spread interest felt by the public in all matters relating to the Municipality since the passing of the Act of 1865, point to the necessity of publishing the Municipal business in a more convenient and systematic form than that presented by the files of a daily newspaper or the documents disjointedly issued from the Municipal office. At present neither the Justices nor the public can refer without much trouble to the past business of the Municipality, and it is to place within their hands an easy means of reference to current affairs (and, it is hoped, to remunerate the projector, as well) that "The Municipal Record" has been designed. "The Municipal Record" will contain a full report of the meetings of the Bench of Justices, (the speeches to be previously revised as far as possible by the speakers themselves); all papers which may be issued by the Municipal Commissioner and officers of the Municipality generally; and in factevery scrap of information (such as the recent opening of the Nul Market, and the present strike of the Butchers) relating to the Municipality. The publication will be a kind of local municipal "Hansard" with this difference that, in addition to the regular proceedings of the Bench of Justices, it will contain a file of the papers published during each year and the miscellaneous business of the municipality generally.

The page will be of the same size as a page of Chambers's Journal. The date of periodical publication will depend on the Bench meetings and the issue of municipal documents. Its parts may be published twice in a month, or monthly, or not for two months as the circumstances named determine. It will be a leading object to issue the proceedings of each Bench meeting within a few days after the meeting has taken place. At the end of the year a carefully prepared Index will be issued and the volume may be bound and preserved for future reference. It is impossible to predict the size of the volume, but it is expected that it may run to 300 or 400 pages. The price of the work will be Rupees Twelve per annum, which on an average is equal to only one Rupee per month—a small sum for so great a boon.

It is proper to state that though the work will be published with the sanction and co-operation of the Municipal Commissioner, the Municipality has no pecuniary risk or interest in it.

Orders for the work by the Justices and the general public will be registered at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, by the proprietor of which it has been projected.

Bombay Gazette Press, 7th January 1868.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY will be ready THIS AFTERNOON at Four o'clock.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Fortnight, specially written Market and Freight Reports, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 10.
SINGLE COPY..... 8 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort, February 13th.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published on the departure of each Overland Mail for England, will be published to-morrow morning.

IT CONTAINS a Statement of Imports and Exports; Customs' Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods, and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication;
AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copy, 8 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort, February 13.

NOTICE.—Required for service at Annesly Bay,

ONE PATTERN MAKER.

Applications forwarding copies of testimonials to be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency will receive Sealed Tenders up to 12 o'clock noon, on MONDAY next, the 17th instant, for the supply of,

2s1,68s lbs. Flour, Wheaten, 2nd sort.

Persons desirous of undertaking the supply can obtain on application at this office printed forms of Tenders and information as to the amount of Cash Deposit to be sent with each Tender and any other particulars they may be required connected with the supply.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 12th February, 1868.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

NO. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND NO. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS,

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "COLUMBIAN."

Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for Jan. Rs.	3	0
Official Royal Monthly Army List for Jan	1	4
Hart's Annual rmy List for Jan. 1868	15	12
Chambers's Journal, Volume for 1867	6	12
The Young Englishwoman, Vol. I for 1867	5	12
Church of England Magazine, Vol. 63—1867	4	12
The Englishman's Domestic Magazine, Vol. 3	5	12
Once a Week, Vol. 4, New Series July-Dec. '67	5	12
Rankin's Abstract Medical Sciences, Vol. 46—ditto.	4	12
Reynold's Miscellany, Vol. 39— ditto.	3	0
London Journal, Vol. 46— ditto.	3	8
Weale's Engineers' Pocket Book for 1868	4	8
e dock's ditto ditto	4	8
Haswell's ditto ditto	9	0
Weale's Builder's Price Book ditto	3	0
Laxton's ditto ditto	3	0
Skirjing's ditto ditto	3	0
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, Vol. 56.....	4	8
London Society, Vol. 12	7	4
All the Year Round, Vol. 18.....	4	4
The Art Journal for the year 1867	20	0
The Lady's Treasury, Vol. 3.....	3	0
Cassell's Magazine, Vol	3	12
Macmillan's Magazine for 1867	5	12
Belgravia, Vol. 3— July to Dec, 1867	5	12
Cornhill Magazine, Vol. 16—ditto	5	12
The Argosy. Vol. 3— ditto	5	12
The Leisure Hour for 1867	5	12
The Sunday at Home for 1867	5	12
Good Words volume for 1867	5	12
The People's Magazine for 1867	5	12
Gutch's Scientific Register for 1868	2	12
New Comprehensive Builder's Price Book for 1868...	3	0
The Architect's Guide for 1868.....	4	4
Tinsley's Magazine, Vol. 1	6	0
Chandler's Abyssinia—mythical & historical	1	8
Blanc's Story of the Captives in Abyssinia.....	5	12
Mallison's History of the French in India	12	0
Mills's Railway service	1	4
Ruskin's Time and Tide by Weare & Tyne.....	1	4
Boase's Century of Banking	8	0
Dickinson's Pathology of Albuminuria.....	10	8
The Brothers By Anna H. Drury	4	8
Neligan's Materia Med ca. New edn.....	13	8
Sooner or Later. 2 vols. By S. Brookes.....	15	12
Cumming's When shall these things be?.....	3	12
Kay-Shattleworth's Modern Chemistry	3	8
Lady Lisle. By Miss Braddon	1	8
Robinson Crusoe. (Globe edition).....	2	12
Outward Bound By Marryatt.....	1	8
The Bald Eagle	0	8
Thackeray's Works, Vol. III. (Vol. I Pendennis) Illust.	5	12
Barker's Turkish Grammar.....	3	0
Maunder's Little Lexicon	2	0
The Queen's Book (Earlier years of the Prince Consort's Life)	12	0
Letts's Extract Book	2	12
Gordon's Army Hygiene	15	0
Parkes's Hygiene	12	0
Fayrer's Clinical Surgery in India.....	12	0
Tate's Algebra, Rs. 1½. Arithmetic.....	1	2
British Journal of Photography Almanac 1868	0	8
Hardwich's Photographic Chemistry.....	5	12
Hughes's Photography	0	12
Weale's Photography.....	1	2
The A. B. C. of Photography.....	0	12
Cassell's Catechism of Photography	0	12
Photography. (From Orr's Circle of the Sciences)..	2	0
Swinburne's Poems and Ballads	6	12
Acton on the Reproductive Organs.....	8	0
Jacob's Designs for Retaining Walls	0	12
——— for Storage Reservoirs	2	0
Grahame's Earth work Tables	2	0
Art of Acting, and Guide to the Stage—Each	0	8
Mathew Arnold's Poems	5	0
Beeton's Dictionary of Useful Information—Geography, &c	11	4
Chavasse's Advice to a Wife	2	0
——— to a Mother	2	0
Bull's Hints to Mothers.....	3	12
——— on Maternal Management of Children	3	12
Cassell's Art of Conversation	0	12
——— Drawing Room Magic	0	12
Every Man's Own Lawyer.....	5	0
Mackenzie's 5,000 Receipts	8	0
A Manual of Wright—on Mulhauser's Method	2	0
Macaulay's Speeches, corrected by himself	2	0
Sir H. M. Elliott's History of India, Vol I.....	13	8

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

A choice selection of Songs and Dance Music.

VALENTINES IN VARIETY.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 11th February, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—Two Locomotives, one manufactured at the Atlas Works, Manchester, and the other by Neilson, of Glasgow. Also duplicate Machinery for the same.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

WANTED by a young man a situation as Chief Steward in a Passenger Steamer. The advertiser has had much experience in a similar capacity, and is fully conversant with keeping Ships accounts—or he would have no objection to take an appointment on shore. Excellent testimonials can be produced.

Address.—S. C. C. care of JAFFER SULLIMAN, Esq., Meadow Street, Fort.

ALEXANDRA INSURANCE COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—A Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at my office, No. 1, Oak Lane, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock to determine the measures to be adopted for the final winding up of the Company.

J. W. LIM,
Chairman of Committee.

Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED.—(IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a Second and final Distribution of the Assets of the above Corporation at the rate of Rs. 2-12 per share will be paid at the office of the Corporation, No. 6, Rampart Row, on production of share certificates from 14th instant, till 15th March next from 12 A.M. to 3 P.M. daily.

M. ROONAN, Liquidator.

12th February, 1868.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Landed from Ship *Rutland*, from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned:—

2,000 Cases Kerosene Oil.
200 Cases Turpentine.
200 Barrels Rosin.
50 Boxes Clocks.
60 Tubs fresh Butter in Jars, 2½ pounds each.
50,000 Feet Deal boards.

B. F. FIELD, JR.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per Ship "JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY," Bake, Master, from Calcutta, are requested to pay Freight and send Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, as also to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand. In cases where Boats are not sent the Goods will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and of the Estate of BURJORJI RUSTOMJI MISTRY.

PURSUANT to an order made on the 11th instant by the Hon'ble M. R. WESTROPP, the Creditors of this Estate (who have not done so pursuant to the order of SIR CHARLES SARGENT, dated the 14th day of March 1867) are required to send in their claims to MR. G. R. WILSON, at his Office, 6, Elphinstone Circle, on or before WEDNESDAY the Fourth day of March next, or in default they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of any distribution of assets that may be made.—Dated this 12th day of February, 1868.

G. R. WILSON. } Trustees.
F. A. SPENCER. }

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the construction of a masonry drain in Funnuswady and Agiary Lane.

Plans and Sections of the proposed drain may be inspected and forms of Tender and bills of quantities may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 25th day of February 1868, address to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, February 1868, Apollo House.

NOTICE.—THOMAS DIGBY, a native of Essex England, was a seaman on board the ship "HASHEMY," of London, Captain Ross. The "HASHEMY" sailed from England in the month of January 1846 for Calcutta where she arrived from Maulmein on the 28th of June in the same year and touched at Madras on her homeward voyage in the month of September following, when and where DIGBY was discharged and has not since been heard of. Any person who will furnish information of DIGBY'S present residence if still living or if he be dead will supply satisfactory evidence of his death and burial, will be liberally rewarded. DIGBY was in the 29th year of his age when he left England in January 1846. Any information on this subject may be addressed to Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, Solicitors, Bombay.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.—SUIT NO. 1 OF 1867.

Soomarkhan Mahomed and Company ..... *Plaintiff.*
vs.
The Steamer "Sir James Rivett-Carnac" now lying in Bombay Harbour..... *Defendant,*

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February ipstant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon (under and by virtue of a Order for sale of moveable property issued on the 16th day of January last in the above suit) will be put up for sale by Public Auction, in the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay, the undermentioned moveable property of the abovenamed defendant.

The Steamer "Sir James Rivett-Carnac" with her Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, &c.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the said defendant, in the above specified property.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay. ANDREW HAY, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 11th February, 1868.

NOTICE.—One Thousand two hundred and twenty Teak logs belonging to the Cochin Government and now lying in the Timber Depot at Ernacollum will be put up for sale by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 10th March 1868 and following days.

2. The Auction will begin at noon.
3. The logs will be put up for sale in 61 lots of 20 logs each.
4. The logs will be sold by the Candy.
5. A Candy is equal to one Cubic Kole, a Kole being equal to 28½ English Inches.
6. The contents of each log will be determined by its actual dimensions without reference to defects of any description, but a deduction of 15 per cent. from the amount purchase of each lot will be allowed for defects.
7. Purchasers will be required to deposit, on the day of sale, a sum equal to a third or the amounts of their respective purchases and to pay the remainder on the removal of the logs.
8. Payment to be made in Rupees or in Notes of the Branch Bank of Madras at Cochin.
9. The logs to be at the risk of the purchasers from the time they are knocked down to them.
10. The expense of puting the logs into the Backwater will be defrayed by the Cochin Government.
11. The whole of the Timber to be cleared away by the 30th April 1868 and such lots as may not be cleared away by that date will be re-sold at the risk and expense of the original purchasers who will forfeit the amount of their deposits and be responsible for any loss which may be sustained by the re-sale of the Timber but will not be entitled to any advantage resulting therefrom.

J. S. YERNEDE,
Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.

Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin, 3rd February, 1868.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.—The English Concertina has a complete chromatic scale, and possesses qualities which have never hitherto been combined in a single Musical Instrument. It is equally adapted to the most expressive performance, and the most rapid execution; whether confined to the succession of single notes, as most other wind instruments are, or in harmony of two, three, or four parts. From the extreme facility with which its tones are produced and sustained, *it is very easily learnt*; and as it cannot be sounded out of tune, the most perfect crescendos and diminuendos may be obtained, without the practice which is so requisite on other instruments. To these advantages may be added the peculiar beauty of its tones, and its extreme portability.

The Improved Instruments made for India to the express order of SOUNDY & Co., are much lighter than those formerly manufactured, thereby enabling ladies to get a firmer hold, and giving greater power of execution and brilliancy; those constructed with steel vibrators, have the advantage of *never* getting out of tune, and are used by the principal Professors in England.

THE TREBLE CONCERTINA, DOUBLE ACTION.
With 48 Keys, full compass, G. to C. 3 *Octaves and* 3 *Notes.*

No. 1. A very excellent Instrument in Mahogany Box, *strongly recommended.* ... Rs. 70.
No. 2. Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed, (i. e. surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rosewood Box, ... Rs. 100.
No. 3. Ditto, highly finished, improved bellows, ornamented, metal inlaid, and silver-tipped metal studs, in Rosewood Box, ... Rs. 150.
No. 4 The Patent Concert Concertina Amboyna ends, inlaid, gilt studs, and tempered steel vibrators, &c., &c. in Amboyna Box, ... Rs. 225.

This Instrument is specially suitable for presentation to a Lady and cannot be surpassed in tone and finish.

THE TENOR CONCERTINA.

Is, in pitch, exactly one octave lower than the Treble Concertina; and the fingering being precisely similar in both instruments any person already acquainted with the one, can with very little practice, perform on the other.

The Baritone is peculiarly adapted for the performance of Sacred Music, and as an accompaniment to the voice. It is also an excellent substitute for the Tenor Violin (or Viola) and the Violoncello; enabling the performer to take either of these parts in a concerted piece.

The tone of the Baritone Concertina is rich, full, and sonorous; it seldom gets out of order, and rarely requires tuning.

Compass, 3 *Octaves and* 3 *Notes, from* G to C.

Best finished Rosewood Instrument, with metal studs, in Rosewood Box, ... Rs. 250.

THE DRAWING ROOM ORCHESTRINA.

This charming Instrument can be played upon by hand in the usual way, and by a mechanical appliance, any Music can be preformed with beautiful effect. The Instrument complete fitted in a strong box for travelling. From Rs. 250 each.

REMARK.—Additional Barrels can be had, playing Operatic Airs, Overtures, National Airs, Songs, Polkas, Quadrilles, Waltzes, and every style of Music.

Each Barrel, Rs. 25 each, if taken in quantity.

THE SERAPHINA ANGELICA OR MINIATURE HARMONIUM, COMPLETE IN CASE.

From Rs. 120 to Rs. 200 each.

For beauty of Tone this Instrument is Unsurpassed.

See illustrations in our Catalogue.

THE MINIFLUTE.—The sweet toned Instruments are not larger than a moderately sized Flutina or Accordeon; they have keys like a Piano or an Harmonium, and can be played on the knee or on a table.

Each Instrument in Case complete. Rs. 45.

FLUTINAS AND ACCORDEONS, of perfect tone and finish, in every variety. From Rs. 32 to Rs. 64 each.

GERMAN CONCERTINAS.—A very large Stock of these Instruments continually on Sale.

20 to 28 keys ..... Rs. 15 to 35.
20 keys, "Organ" tone ..... From Rs. 25 to 50.
Celeste, ... From Rs. 25 to 50.

SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers,
Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—A Temperance Soiree will be given by the Bombay "Band of Hope" on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 14th instant, at the residence of Mr. J. T. T. BROWN, the Secretary, Baboolah Tank Road. Members of the Society are kindly requested to meet at 5 o'clock and guests at 6-30 P.M.

Omnibuses will be in waiting at No. 1, Grant's Buildings and at Mr. Bicker's, City Missionary, Mazagon, at ½ past 4 o'clock to convey the pledged members to the residence of the Secretary.

PROGRAMME.

1. Overture..... De L' Opera La Dame Blanche.
2. Hymn 4th..... By the Cold Stream Guards.
3. Address..... By Mr. Denry.
4. Song..... By Mr. Stainsby.
5. Address..... By Mr S. Smith.
6. Glee..... "Now pray we for our Country."
7. Solo on Piano... "Morning Dew Drops."
8. Glee..... "Hail Smiling Morn."

Interval of 30 Minutes.
Refreshments.

2ND PART.

1. Overture ..... Il Turco in Italia.
2. Hymn 10 ..... By the Cold Stream Guards.
3. Address ..... By Miss Brown.
4. Anthem ..... "Jerusalem my Glorious Home."
5. Address and Song.. By Mr. Stainsby.
6. Music..... By Band.
7. Recitation ..... By Master Brown.
8. Rondo.. ..... A Glass, a Glass, but not of Sherry.
9. Temperance Anthem.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed that the next Assembly will take place at FRAMJEE HALL, Breach Candy, on MONDAY EVENING, the 17th instant, instead of TUESDAY the 18th.

Malabar Hill, 9th February, 1868.

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor's Band will not play in the Victoria Gardens THIS EVENING.

J. M. FILGATE, Military Secretary.

Government House, Parell, 13th February, 1868.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1868.

Two serious questions, illustrative of the evils of the amalgamation, must shortly force themselves upon the notice of Government; first, What is to be done to provide Subalterns for the Indian Army; and, next, what is to become of all the Field Officers, and how are they to be employed.

If we take up the Bombay Army List for January 1868, we shall see that at the beginning of this year the Staff Corps consisted of 495 officers. Of these, 216 are Field Officers, 153 are Captains, and the remaining 126, Subalterns. If to the latter number we add 53, at present on the General List, and 11 probationers, this will give us a grand total of 190 Subalterns now on the strength of the Bombay Army, inclusive of a certain number who must necessarily always be absent from India on furlough or medical certificate. As these Subalterns complete 12 years' service they will then be promoted to Captains. According to the present system, therefore, all the Subalterns will be promoted in 1874, and in 1882 the whole of the officers at present in the Staff Corps, including probationers, will be Field Officers. Thus, unless the matter is very shortly taken in hand, in the space of 14 years every officer now in the Bombay Army will be a Field Officer.

A striking proof of the paucity of Subalterns even now is, that many of the Wing appointments are held by Captains who are styled by the somewhat anomalous title of Wing *Subaltern*, and re the number of doing duty officers in the native regiments going to Abyssinia, (another proof by the way of the present faulty system as regards the native army) they actually had to be borrowed from another

on previous years. The amount realised on the sale of English periodicals was Rs. 1,643. The sale of vernacular publications had yielded Rs. 1,200, though half of this had reverted to the colporteurs. The additional allowances made to colporteurs amounted to Rs. 410. About Rs. 2,370 had been received for rent. The society had remitted to England on payment of books received from the Religious Tract Society and others Rs. 6,636-13-11. The printing expenses had amounted to Rs. 3,710. The Depository Establishment had cost Rs. 1,069-8. There was a balance of Rs. 1,921, besides Rs. 2,221 in Government Notes at the end of December. The whole of the first sum was, however, due to the Parent Society, and most of it had been forwarded since the beginning of the year. The society had been aided in its work by a liberal grant of 450 reams of printing paper, of English tracts to the value of £25, and of a large supply of tracts in continental languages, from the Religious Tract Society. They were also indebted to Major Conran for a supply of the Memoirs of Colonel Wheler.

The Rev. Mr. Stothert moved the adoption of the report, and in doing so referred to it as being in many respects encouraging with reference to the operations of the society, and not at all discouraging even as regards finances, though a more liberal support by the public was necessary. He dwelt at length on the importance of the sphere of labour occupied by a society of this kind. Before concluding his remarks he referred to the debt the society owed to Mr. Bowen, whose life and labours were such as to give a gratifying tone and influence to the society. (Applause.)

The Rev. D. Macpherson, in seconding the motion, referred to the assistance which the machinery of such a society as this afforded to a minister in the prosecution of his work, as for instance in visiting a hospital, where the society's tracts were found to be invaluable. He took the opportunity of acknowledging the excellent character of those tracts, and he expressed the opinion that their character was still improving. He had seen by the last report of the parent society that more efficient arrangements were being made for the publication and the revision of such tracts, and further, that it was considered important not merely to publish tracts on the initiatory parts of the Christian faith, but also by the same means to endeavour to bring up those who were already Christians in the excellencies of the Christian character. The rev. gentleman referred at some length to the important character of several of the works issued within the last two years by the Religious Tract Society of London, in particular to Tischendorf's book—"When were the Gospels written?" a question of first importance in the discussions going on at the present day. With reference to the publications in the native languages, issued by the Bombay Society, he was not capable of judging them, but it was exceedingly pleasing to learn from the report that a much larger number of vernacular publications had issued from the press of this society during the past year than in former years. He had heard Brahmins expressing great satisfaction with the style in which some of the Marathi works were written, and it was a gratifying circumstance that a translation into the same language of the Annotated Paragraph Bible which all had found so useful in English, had been begun.

The motion was carried.

The Rev. Dr. J. Wilson was then invited by the Chairman to address the meeting. He began by alluding to the harmony existing amongst the different agencies which had been put in motion for the conversion of the people of India. First, the missionaries of the Gospel were seen landing on these shores, acquiring the native languages, and going out to proclaim the glad tidings of salvation to the hundreds of thousands around them; next, they were found translating the sacred scriptures and the standards of our faith and obedience; they were employed, also, to a large extent in promoting the general education of the inhabitants; and, further, they occupied their time in composing books and tracts for the use of those who had enjoyed the benefits of education. There was great harmony in all this. One man might prefer one of those schemes of operation to another, but the end of all of them was to extend the kingdom of God, and to promote the good of the inhabitants of this country. The work of producing tracts and books for circulation amongst the natives was increasing day by day. A great advancement was visible in education. The number of readers had multiplied, and was still increasing, to a great extent,—indeed, he thought it might be presumed that there were now four or five times more readers in this Presidency than there were when this society was formed. These readers, too, appeared in different classes of the Hindoo community and of the Mahomedan community. Time was when the Brahmins of this land had the monopoly of learning, but now the mercantile classes had made advances in education,—and even the agricultural classes, and other lower classes of the people, were being educated. This was the reason why there was such a large demand now for tracts and books, and as the number of readers went on increasing that demand would also increase. But there was more than this. There was a spirit of enquiry at work among the natives, which, he had no doubt, through the efforts of God's people and through the divine grace, would be attended with good to this country. In discussions with the natives they were now found pleading for theism pure and entire. They had begun by saying that the *Purans*, which were of comparatively recent origin, did not contain the real foundations of the Hindoo faith, and from these books they had gone backwards to more ancient writers—to the works of *Upanished*, which were of a pantheistical character, and other philosophical treatises,—but the result of investigation into these also, was that on the part of multitudes no confidence was reposed in them. He (Dr. Wilson) had a collection of the tracts published by Ramohun Roy, and, contrary to the understanding in England that he had been a Unitarian, it appeared from those writings that Ramohun had in reality been a pantheist; but while the Brahma Samaj when originated had possessed the same character, and no person had been more admired by those who attached themselves to that remarkable society than Ramohun Roy, yet he (Dr. Wilson) ventured to say that at the present time neither of the two schools of the Brahmas held distinctively the views which were expressed in those tracts. When the president of that society was in Bombay he asked him whether the members were in reality pantheists or theists, and he received the reply—"We are theists." Again, in addition to the religious works of the Hindoos which he had already mentioned, the *Veds* had been brought to light, though not without considerable difficulty. He knew it to be a fact that a large sum of money had been given by Colonel Shortrede for the copies which were now in the library of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. But they had not merely been acquired; they had been put in print, and to a considerable extent translated; and an investigation of them had shown that they did not teach pantheistic doctrines, like the *Upanished* and that they were not such as were likely to command confidence. Those were very ancient writings,—some three thousand years old;—Dr. Max Muller spoke of them as having existed probably 1500 years before Christ, (a point on which it was very difficult, however, to form an opinion;) and they disclosed some interesting facts, as for instance that the Hindoos did not know the art of writing before this country was invaded by the Greeks. At the same time they were not so ancient as at one time those Hindoo writings had been believed to be. About forty or fifty years ago there were persons who came forward and represented even the science of the Hindoos as being of such extreme antiquity that the Mosaic chronology must be rejected, but it had now been found from an investigation of those books that there was no occasion for alarm to any Christian mind in reference to that matter. There had been a great deal of enquiry on the part of natives in connection with this subject generally, and the result was that considerable dissatisfaction was felt by them with the position they occupied. Striking advances were being made from year to year, and during the past year a praying society had been formed amongst the natives of this place. This society was called the Prarthana Sumaj (association for prayer), a name which he thought was an improvement on that of the Brahma Sumaj. It was something that the members of that society did not call, in prayer, upon the works of their own hand or the imaginations of their own heart: it was something that they looked up to the deity itself, and not merely to the creations of that deity: it was something that they now confessed their sins, and even asked forgiveness of God, and purification: and it was also something that a spirit of enquiry was now prevalent throughout the country. In a hymn in the *Rig Veda* the question—"To what God shall we offer our sacrifices?"—was asked about ten times; and it was apparent that the Hindoos would be unable to find a refuge even in the oldest of their sacred writings, when such questions as that occurred in them. After referring to the spirit in which the work of this society should be carried on, Dr. Wilson resumed his seat amid applause.

The Rev. Appajee Bapojee then addressed the meeting at considerable length, detailing his own experiences in connection with the work of the society, and expressing a belief in an increasing readiness on the part of the natives to receive the tracts and books which were issued.

The Rev. T. Carss moved that the following gentlemen be the office bearers for the ensuing year:

President.—Major Thos. Candy,

Committee.—Major J. T. Annesley, Messrs. H. W. Birdwood, J. Burgess, A. R. Gordon, W. Maidment, J. Morris, F. A. Spencer, Andrew Taylor, J. S. Weatherhead, and Drs. W. S. Eccles and David Young; and all Protestant ministers who are members of the society.

Secretary.—Rev. G. Bowen.

Treasurer.—John Thomson, Esq.

Mr. E. D. Stead seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

The Chairman then made a few remarks, exhorting his hearers to sustain the efforts which they had hitherto made, and which were still as necessary as before, to spread religious knowledge amongst the natives. He alluded to the circumstance that he had been privileged to witness the formation of this society forty years ago, and bore testimony to the importance and results of its work.

After the benediction the meeting dissolved.

STEAMER REPORTS.—12TH FEB.

GALLE, 12TH, 8-30 A. M.—French Mail Steamer *Donnai* from China anchored.

LINE REPORTS.—12TH FEB.

KURRACHEE, 12TH, 11-37 A. M.—Turkish line interrupted beyond Diarbekir. Egyptian line right. Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 10th February; via Russia 3rd February. Latest date from Egypt 11th February.

BOMBAY, 12TH.—Interruption Nassick since 2-10 A. M.

FORT POLICE COURT.—12TH FEB.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

THEFTS.—Ganoo Naroo was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes for having stolen fourteen pieces of gunny bags.—Silleman imam, who was only nine years of age, was charged with having stolen a gold ornament and a piece of embroidery, the property of Jusseb Essoo; and Ranchur Moorar was charged with receiving the same knowing them to be stolen property. Silleman pleaded not guilty, and was sent to the Sassoon school. Ranchur being found guilty, was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.—Abdool shaman Ahman Sahib and Woozerbai woman were charged with having stolen a pair of silver anklets and some other articles of jewellery, of the collective value of Rs. 50, the property of Mohunjee Megjee. From the evidence it appeared that Abdool had enticed away Mohunjee's wife, and taken from her the jewellery which she wore. Abdool was sentenced to receive twenty stripes. The woman was discharged, there being no evidence against her.

DISOBEDIENT SAILORS.—Thomas Crane and Charles Constantine, seamen belonging to the British ship *British Nation*, were each sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment for disobedience of lawful commands.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—12TH FEB.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

OFFERING A BRIBE TO A POLICE CONSTABLE.—Coosverjee Cowasjee and Tyebally Jaffer were yesterday brought up on remand, on a charge of offering or agreeing to give to Mr. Constable Wainright, a gratification in consideration of his screening the brother of the second prisoner from legal punishment for an offence committed by him against the provisions of the Postal Act.

Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Mr. Prescott, defended the prisoners.

After the examination of two witnesses, His Worship adjourned the further investigation of the case till Tuesday, the 18th instant.

THEFT.—Gopall Narayen, employed in the Bombay Omnibus Company, was charged with stealing a duggojee cloth, belonging to one Narayen Babajee. The prisoner admitted the offence, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for a fortnight in the County Jail with hard labour.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—12TH FEBRUARY.

(BEFORE J. O'LEARY, ESQ.)

Purshotum Wittoba vs. the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

THE action was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 1,000, being the amount of damages sustained by plaintiff by reason of the defendants having, on or about the 10th and 11th September last, unlawfully and without any reasonable or probable cause whatsoever, pulled down, broken, and exposed during the monsoon several walls of the plaintiff's house, situated in Nowghur, Mazagon, and forcibly entered therein, the same being then in substantial and good repair.

Mr. Pestonjee appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Leathes for the defendants.

Mr. Pestonjee in opening the case stated that the action was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 1,000, being the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiff under the following circumstances:—It appears that in the month of July 1867, the Executive Engineer to the Municipality caused a notice to be served upon the plaintiff, directing his attention to the dangerous state of his house, and requesting him to repair the same. On the 20th of the month a reply was sent to the Executive Engineer to the effect that the house was lately thoroughly repaired and that it was in good condition. There was only a small crack in the wall, occasioned simply by the removal of the plaster during the recent rains, and to repair which he asked some time, as he was not then in a position to do so on account of the heavy rains. Mr. Russell Aitkin then caused a survey to be made of the house, and a report was made to him by his inspectors that the house was not in a ruinous state. After receiving the report as to the state of the house, Mr. Aitkin wrote to the plaintiff on the 9th August following, informing him that there was no objection to his repairing his house on the expiration of the monsoon. Here the dispute was settled. Suddenly on the 10th September, several subordinates of the Municipal department, having it was believed the order of the Municipal Commissioner, or of the Justices of the Peace, entered into the plaintiff's house and pulled down and demolished the greater portion of it. This was strongly remonstrated against, but the men went on with the work of demolition. On the 23rd September, the plaintiff sent a notice of action to the Municipal Commissioner, through his attorney Mr. Maddon Shreecrushna, claiming the above damages. The Assistant Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Hormusjee Bapojee Viccajee, in a letter to the plaintiff, dated the 30th October, denied the liability of the Committee to pay any damages, and alleged that the removal of the building was imperatively necessary, and was effected simply for the safety of the public. Mr. Pestonjee said that they first considered that the house was in a ruinous state, and subsequently on being satisfied by their inspectors that it was not so, the Executive Engineer gave time to the plaintiff to repair it after the monsoon. If the Commissioner intended to pull down the house he ought to have given a twenty-four hours' notice to the plaintiff according to Act II. of 1865 (the Bombay Municipal Act), even if the house was in a ruinous state they had no right to enter into it without giving a previous notice to the landlord and the occupiers of the house.

Mr. Leathes for the defence raised several technical objections. In the first place he contended that the summons disclosed no cause of action against the Justices of the Peace. Under Section 11 of the Municipal Act the entire executive power was vested in one Commissioner. The Justices of the Peace were not responsible for the damages. The action ought to have been brought against the Municipal Commissioner. The notice of action which was sent through Mr. Maddon Shreecrushna, was to the Municipal Commissioner and not to the Justices of the Peace. There was no notice of action given as required by law. The notice to the Commissioner was not the notice to the Justices. The notice given to the Commissioner was no notice at all. It was a letter written by Mr. Muddon Shreecrushna, in which he stated, that "several men belonging to the said Executive Engineer's department came to his house on or about the 10th and 11th instant and pulled down the greater portion of his house, &c." He did not state that they were the Justices' men. Mr. Muddon in the last para. of his letter stated "that I the undersigned am his attorney and will be his attorney in this cause." Mr. Leathes argued that according to this letter Mr. Muddon ought to have been in Court to-day to conduct the plaintiff's case. On the contrary, Mr. Pestonjee had appeared for him, the plaintiff. Mr. Leathes read several sections from the Municipal Act in support of his case. He also contended that the plaintiff must prove the cause of action according to notice. The learned gentleman pleaded the general issue of "not guilty," and denied the damages.

His Honor asked Mr. Pestonjee to show that the defendants were the proper parties in the case, and that the notice of action was a proper notice.

Mr. Pestonjee submitted that the Justices of the Peace were the proper defendants in the case under section 4 of the Municipal Act. The Municipal Commissioner was responsible to the Justices of the Peace. Had the plaintiff brought this action against the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Leathes would have raised a similar defence, namely that the Commissioner was not the proper party in the suit. It was not necessary that the notice of action should be given to the defendants in the case. Notice given to the Municipal Commissioner was sufficient to bring an action against the Justices of the Peace. The Municipal Commissioner was the person in whom the executive power was vested.

His Honor—Can you say that no action could be brought against the Justices of the Peace?

Mr. Leathes—Except they have entered into a contract.

Mr. Pestonjee submitted that under sections 4 and 5 of the amended Act all powers were vested in Justices of the Peace. It was not at all necessary that Mr. Muddon should appear in this Court. There was no distinction kept in this Court between counsel, attornies, and pleaders. Mr. Pestonjee then asked the Court for a slight amendment in the summons.

Mr. Leathes objected to any amendment being made in the summons.

After a short discussion, His Honor adjourned the case till the 29th instant, with a view to give his decision on the several points raised by the advocate for the defence.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES—1868.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

THE following are the entries for to-day's races:—

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

Kohinoor.
Khusro.
Hadjee.

THE STEWARDS' HANDICAP.

Chance.
Dervish.
Upas.
Manoghee.
Tehran.

THE GREAT BOMBAY SWEEPSTAKES.

Cœur-de-Lion.
The Whim.
Tehran.
Upas.
Cœur-de-Lion.

A HACK RACE.

Banker.
Shamrock.
Shetlander.
Locket.
Australia.
Abdool Wahab.

EXTRA RACE—SATURDAY, THE 15TH FEB.

A HURDLE RACE.—1 mile. For all horses. Arabs to carry 10 stone 7lbs. Over 5 hurdles 3 feet 6 inches high. Rs. 200 from the Fund, with an entrance of 2 G. M. The Winner to pay 25 rupees towards expenses. 4 horses from different stables to start or the public money will be withheld. Entrances to be sent in to the undersigned at the Byculla Club before 5 P. M. on Friday next, the 14th instant.

G. NORMAN,
Honorary Secretary W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 12th February 1868.

SIND.

THE SIND HORSE.—The families of the 3rd Regiment Sind Horse, now in Abyssinia, have ordered to be attached to the 1st Regiment, and placed under the charge of the commandant.—*Our Paper, Feb. 7.*

DR. P. W. COCKELL, of the 2nd Regiment Sind Horse, who arrived here from Jacobabad on 30 days' leave for the benefit of his health, will proceed to Bombay by the next steamer, having had his leave extended to 14th March 1868.—*Id.*

WE have had a little rain in Lower Sind. Eighteen cents were ganged yesterday at the General Hospital, but we have been told that the fall was much heavier on the banks of the Lyaree and Mulleer, owing doubtless to the vegetation in those tracts. The fall is a great blessing, as on account of the drain by the Commissariat for Abyssinia, our cattle have been reduced to a starving condition.—*Id.*

SIR HENRY EDWARD BARTLE FRERE K. C. B., and K. S. I., when Commissioner in Scinde, taught us all the value of *palaver*. Scinde, according to him, is a wonderful country, and its people do wonderful things. This, his successors found, sublimated *muzzuerbundee*, and we have not the slightest doubt that His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has ere now been convinced of the absurdities with which Sir Bartle Frere's reports were filled. Scinde, we are prepared to admit, will pay for itself under certain conditions, but these do not now exist. To treat it, therefore, as Sir Bartle desires, would be as preposterous and unnatural as rearing infants on German sausages, salad, and condemned commissariat porter.—*Id.*

COTTON.—We have had the pleasure of learning that both His Excellency the Governor, and Mr. Bulkley, the head of the Cotton Frauds Department, are of opinion that cotton of the finest description can be grown in Sind. An experimental farm is to be shortly established at the Mulleer to test the capability of the District, and we have not the slightest doubt from our knowledge of the ground, that, if carefully managed, the farm will not only pay for itself but induce the ryots in the locality to abandon the cereals, which they now raise at so much cost and labour, for the cottons of Egypt and Peru, which, while they make good returns, need no outlay of consequence.—*Id.*

PORT CANNING COMPANY.

(*The Englishman, Feb.* 7.)

THE adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the Port Canning Land Investment, Reclamation and Dock Company was held at the offices of the Company, Bankshall Street, on Thursday, for the purpose of declaring the poll on Mr. Knowles' resolution moved at the last meeting. Among the shareholders present were Messrs. W. Swinhoe (in the Chair), W. J. Judge, R. Mackay, H. Knowles, A. G. Roussac, M. Massey, H. Reinhold, E. Van Cutsem, A. L. Agabeg, Peary Chand Mittra, F. H. Lloyd, J. H. Hutchinson, J. J. Cogswell, D. Van Gelder, O. Von Ernsthausen, P. Anderson, S. H. Robinson, and several others.

The Chairman stated that at the meeting held on the 30th January the following resolution was proposed by Mr. H. Knowles and seconded by Baboo Modoosoodun Dutt—"That in the opinion of this meeting Mr. Schiller ought to be allowed an opportunity of explaining the matters stated in Mr. Swinhoe's report before any further action be taken upon it, and that with this view the meeting be adjourned until the 28th February next." This resolution was put to the meeting, and on a show of hands being taken, the majority of the shareholders appeared to be in favour of it. A poll was then demanded, and he, as Chairman, directed that under the power vested in him by section 58 of the Articles of Association of the Company, the poll should be taken within seven days from the day of meeting. The proceedings of that meeting had been advertised up to the present date during which time the poll had remained open. He had now to announce the result of the voting. No shareholder had tendered his vote in favour of the resolution, while 351 votes represented by 303 shareholders had been polled against it. He would therefore declare, in virtue of the powers vested in him, that the resolution was not carried.

Mr. Ernsthausen stated that when he called to vote yesterday, his vote was refused because he had not paid up the call which was due on Monday last. He (Mr. Ernsthausen) was of opinion that he could register his vote within seven days of the meeting, and he would ask whether the Directors had taken any opinion on the question.

The Chairman stated that he had taken the opinion of the Advocate-General on the subject, and that the Advocate-General had stated that the Chairman ought to refuse to register the votes of any shareholder who had tendered his vote on or after the 3rd February unless such shareholder had first paid the fourth call.

Mr H. Knowles stated that since the last meeting he had ascertained that Mr. Schiller did not intend to leave England until the 20th February, and as this was the case he had intended to withdraw the proposition he had moved at the last meeting, and did not vote for it. Many shareholders also knew of this, and for the same reason did not vote.

Mr. A. G. Roussac remarked that it was a very nice point whether in the event of a meeting being adjourned for seven days, and a call falling due intermediately, a shareholder ought to be refused to vote even if he had not paid the call, provided that he tendered his vote within the seven days.

The Chairman stated that he had already read them the Advocate-General's opinion on the question. The shareholders knew very well that a call would be due on the 3rd February, and there were three days for them to register their votes before the call became due. There was nothing further before the meeting, which he now declared to be at an end.

Mr. Ernsthausen asked whether the Directors had no proposition to bring forward.

The Chairman stated that the report was put in the hands of the shareholders for the purpose of allowing them an opportunity of expressing their opinion upon it, but they had not done so and the meeting was now at an end.

The meeting then terminated,

THE CALCUTTA DINNER TO DRS. NORMAN MACLEOD AND WATSON.

(*The Englishman, Feb.* 7.)

THIS dinner although considered almost a private one, was one of the largest festive gatherings held of late years in the Town Hall. About 142 gentlemen were present, amongst whom were the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir R. Temple, &c., &c. Sir William Muir occupied the chair, while Mr. J. A. Crawford, the Collector of Customs, officiated as Croupier. The gallery was filled with ladies amongst whom were Lady Lawrence and other ladies of rank.

After a sumptuous repast supplied by the Great Eastern Hotel Company, the Chairman gave the usual loyal toasts, which were of course responded to with the usual enthusiasm.

His Excellency Sir John Lawrence who was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering, replied in a few graceful words to the toast of "the Viceroy." He assured those present that he heartily appreciated the good feeling which they had shown towards himself, and which good feeling always gave support to men placed in positions of responsibility. However much Englishmen might differ in political questions, the statesman who would firmly grasp the helm and hold it in storm or calm, in spite of faction—through good and evil report, endeavouring to be true to his trust and do only what was good and right, was ever sure to receive the support of his fellow-countrymen. It had often struck him that there was a great snare in popularity. There was no man living who did not like popularity, but it behoved men in places of responsibility to beware how they allowed themselves to be led away by it. He had not, however, come to this feast to speak of himself, but to join in a welcome to those who had come a long and weary way from home, to see how each and all in India did their duty—men who ought to be appreciated and venerated as the salt of the earth, because their good mission was to endeavour to raise those who were employed about mere earthly cares to higher and holier aspirations.

His Excellency resumed his seat amidst loud applause which was kept up for some moments.

Sir William Muir next proposed the health of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal who he knew must entertain great interest in the success of the Deputation, for each of the men who composed it was like himself *justum et tenacem propositi* earnest in their views and great in carrying them out.

Mr. Grey did not expect the compliment which had been paid to him, and had therefore come unprepared with fitting words to acknowledge it. He however sincerely appreciated the kind manner in which the toast was given and responded to.

The Chairman next gave—"The Army, Navy, and Volunteers remarking that "Good Words" now found a place in every barrack and every ship.

His Excellency Sir William Mansfield returned thanks. He could not say that the toast had come upon him unexpectedly as there never was any such public assemblage of Englismen where the toast of the Army and Navy was not given and responded to with enthusiasm. He had lately listened to those admirable discourses by their honoured guest Dr. Macleod not only with pleasure as an intellectual study, but with a higher feeling, and he was glad to notice that in more than one instance when seeking an illustration of true devotion that the preacher sought for it in the ranks of the Army. It was not alone with feelings of professional pride that he (Sir William) listened to such illustrations—he accepted them as only doing justice to the character of the British soldier—whose meed of praise for that devotion was also shared by the British sailor. The Armies of India were such that the Queen and her representative the Viceroy might well be proud of. He said this not merely on account of his official connection with them, but from close personal observation. He knew the Armies of Bombay and Bengal well, and knew something of that of Madras, and he would confidently assert that the young Army of India was in every way worthy of its predecessor. He thanked them on behalf of the Army and Navy and the Volunteers.

Sir William Muir then in a few words proposed the toast of the evening—the health of Drs. Norman Macleod and Watson. He regretted his inability to do the toast justice, but he felt that good must come from such a Deputation to these shores. Dr. Watson was the right man in the right place, and Dr. Macleod had clothed truth, religion and morality in the most attractive garbs. The result of his visit to India could not but be productive of great good, for he was a man, who would look beyond his own mission to those of other Churches, which would feel the benefit of his vast intellect and views, and he would give attention to the progress of secular as well as religious education in India.

Dr. Norman Macleod in rising to reply was received with such loud and long repeated bursts of welcome that he evidently had some difficulty to restrain his feelings. He said that he could best describe those feelings by recalling a story which had happened to himself. He had once done a poor old woman in Scotland some kindness, which she received without any expression of thanks or satisfaction. On inquiring the cause she said—"Oh Sir! let me alone for I want to *agree* to." He felt at the present moment much inclined to say the same. He could hardly believe in the reality of the scene before him. It appeared more to him as if he had been in his Scottish home and having come down late for breakfast, had given as excuse that he had been entranced by a beautiful dream—that he dreamt that he had landed in India—had been welcomed with cordial greetings, and had even been entertained at a magnificent banquet at which were present the representatives of all the European classes in India, from the Viceroy downwards. Yet it was no dream but a waking reality, and how could he find words to express his thanks—to be sufficiently grateful for the warm hearted reception which he and his beloved friend Dr. Watson had met with? He hoped, however, that he had too much sense to suppose that such a meeting as the present was merely to do honour to them as individuals or as representatives of the Church of Scotland. He was glad rather to believe that having been sent forth with no sectarian or political object, but cordially backed up by men of all parties at home in order to gather facts and to do what good they could for India in the years of life which might remain to them, was the true reason of their mission being so cordially recognised. He hoped that they would be considered on the completion of their task as men who had done their duty. He accepted the compliments which had been paid to him in the spirit in which he was sure they were meant. He was not insensible to flattery—no man was—especially flattery laid on not so grossly as that a sensible man could not accept it—but so delicately as that a modest man would not reject it. Flattery was somewhat like oil to the creaking wheels so much heard in Calcutta—it helped to make the wheels of life go more smoothly. He had received on the banks of the Hooghly the highest honours which had ever been paid to him and which he could never forget. But the result of his journey had almost been too much for him. It was not the climate, but the excitement which had overpowered him—the excitement of grappling with the great and varied questions which had daily presented themselves to him. He had not certainly been perpetualy asked as in America "what do you think of our country?" He had no occasion to imitate Sydney Smith's example and keep a *Foolometer* to tell him what was the public opinion of things in general—he had felt for himself and his mind had already one or two lasting impressions. One was the grandeur of the British rule in India. It was difficult to realise that this vast continent was governed by a small knot of English gentlemen, whose palace was a tent—whose sceptre was a riding whip—and whose crown was a solar topee. It was to him as if a few men had apportioned the government of Europe between them—one saying "I'll take England and Scotland"—and another "As it is of such little trouble I have no objection to manage Ireland"—a third undertaking Spain and Portugal—and so on. This to him was marvellous. He had travelled much in other lands supposed to be far more civilized and had found one companion generally necessary by one's side—a pistol. This was not the case in India. From Calcutta to the Khyber men were living in peace under the protection of just and righteous rule, and this was another impression that forced itself so strongly upon him that this order and tranquility was owing to British rule without which it could not have been obtained, and without which it could not for a moment be kept. Holding this impression it did appear strange to him that India held such little influence in the minds of men at home. This could not but be acutely felt by Indian statesmen returning to England. A man who has had the welfare of thousands depending upon his sense of truth and integrity goes home after years of hard and anxious labour to find in England that his name or even his own country is less known than that of some town councillor or orator on water rates. Till times change such a man must be content with the simple but proud consciousness of having served his country, and must look only to his God and his own heart, for confirmation that he did his duty. The present position of the Englishman in India is one of the most remarkable facts in the history of nations. Its like has never been witnessed in any of the governments of the world. It made him justly proud of his countrymen—proud, too, of the Missionaries in India. He was very sceptical about what were called facts, and therefore when he really caught a fact he clung to it—and one thing he felt certain was a fact—that Missionaries had done much good to India. It was true that there was still a great gulf between European and native. India might be compared to a great ship in which the natives were the crew and the Europeans the passengers who, hurrying to and fro, had little time to care about the former. But Christianity was the key to unlock the door of separation. He had in the short time he had been in India while seeing much that made him proud, seen many things to make him sad. He would leave these shores with mingled feelings. It was curious that the two most melancholy sights which he had ever witnessed should have been one in the far West—the other in the far East. The one was when, almost under the shadow of the dome of Washington, a slave mother in piteous cries besought him if he were a purchaser to buy her child as well as herself, so as not to separate her from the little one she loved. He at that moment realized deeper the horrors of slavery, than he had ever done from book or sermon. The other sad scene he had but witnessed a few days ago when he saw lying in the mud on the river's bank a dying woman—surrounded by her husband and sorrowing little children—the only consolation they could offer to the sufferer being the virtue they believed hidden in the dark slimy water of the Ganges—and when that immortal soul winged its flight away from earth and there was no echo in the silent sky of any words of Christian comfort, he at that moment realized also deeper than he ever did before the horrors of idolatry and ignorance. He felt however that a brighter day was dawning for India. For himself if God spared him he would promise that he would never cease to take an interest in her welfare. He knew he would have many questions to answer and much teazing about India to submit to on his return home, which would help him to understand a remark once made by the great Duke of Wellington that the fighting of the battle of Waterloo was nothing compared to the answering of pamphlets and letters about it. Nevertheless he hoped to satisfy his friends at home—that good was being done in India by righteous British rule and missionary enterprise, and in thanking all present for their kind reception of him and in bidding them a fond farewell, he would, in looking forward to a day of enlightenment which must sooner or later come for India, ask to conclude in the words of the song which was appended to the toast:—

"Then let us pray that come it may—
As come it will for a' that—
That sense and worth, o'er a' the earth,
May bear the gree, and a' that;
For a' that, and a' that,
It's comin' yet for a' that,
That man to man, the world o'er,
Shall brothers be for a' that."

The learned Doctor resumed his seat amidst vociferous cheers and applause. He rose again to propose the health of the Bishop of Calcutta, to which the Reverend Mr. Stuart replied.

Dr. Watson who was received with great cheering proposed the health of the Reverend Dr. Murray Mitchell who, at the request of the great and good Dr. Duff, had left his beautiful home on the banks of the Tay to devote himself to missionary work in India. Dr. Watson referred in feeling terms to the reception the Deputation had met with from the clergy and men of all denominations in this country, remarking that Prejudice appeared to die faster in India than elsewhere, and that Sectarianism like some kinds of wine, was considerably improved by a voyage round the Cape.

Dr. Murray Mitchell briefly replied—paying a high compliment to Dr. Duff and recommending unity amongst all Christians in regard to the one great object of regenerating India.

The "Ladies" coupled with the name of Lady Lawrence, was given by Sir Richard Temple, and of course rapturously responded to.

The evening's entertainment was brought to a close with the toast of the Chairman propsed by Dr. Macleod who passed high eulogium on the character and ability of Sir William Muir. And thus terminated one of the pleasantest and most successful dinners ever given in Calcutta.

NATIVE INDIAN TROOPS FOR THE COLONIES.

(*The Pall Mall Gazette.*)

THE Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed in February last "to inquire how far it might be desirable to employ certain portions of Her Majesty's Native Indian Army in our Colonial and Military Dependencies" have not yet made their final report, but the evidence taken before them has been printed, and it is worth while to review the arguments on both sides of the question. British soldiers being our best and most expensive material, either in or out of India, it would be an economy of both men and money to employ a second-rate article, wherever possible, thus placing a larger proportion of English troops at the disposal of the home Government, and diminishing the pressure which has of late years been put upon our recruiting. The fatigue duties in time of peace in some of the hotter colonies, more especially the night duties, are trying and injurious to Europeans. In such colonies, considerable relief might be afforded by the employment of a proportion of native Indian troops for garrison duties, the English troops being reserved as the backbone of the garrison. Opinions differ as to the proportions in which they could be used to the greatest advantage, some officers thinking that there should be three native soldiers to every one English soldier, while others maintain that the proper proportions would be two to one, or even that they ought to be equal. The present proportions, in India are about two to one; before the mutiny they were about four to two; but the whole composition of the native army has since been changed. All agree that the artillery should be exclusively British, and it is ominous to hear that it should be an unalterable rule never to place arsenals, magazines, war materiel, or commissariat depots under the charge of the Indians, lest sooner or later they should be turned against us. There are no grounds for misgiving as to the courage and endurance of the native soldier, or that the mixed garrisons would be unequal to a contest with troops wholly European. On the contrary, we find it stated by Colonel Sir Herbert Edwardes that "three Indian regiments brigaded with one British, and backed by British artillery, are good against all comers." The unavoidable deduction is that a garrison so mixed is as sufficient as one wholly English of the same numbers; and if that be the case, the recommendation made by some of the witnesses that for every English soldier withdrawn from existing garrisons two natives should be supplied must be modified. It may be suspected that the truth lies between the two statements, and that some increase would be necessary in the total numbers composing the mixed garrisons. This would appear to be Sir John Lawrence's opinion. The increase need not, however, be so great as to neutralize the saving of expense resulting from the substitution of native regiments. Taking the increase in numbers at 20 per cent., and the present garrisons of the Cape and the colonies east of the Cape at about 11,560, it will be found that the provision of native soldiers from India would release 6,960 British troops, while it would raise the total strength of the mixed garrisons to 13,920, on the supposition that two-thirds would be native and one-third British. Taking the total cost of the native in China, as an average, at £50 per head per annum, and that of the British soldier at £100,* it is estimated that an annual saving in cost of about £232,000 would be the result of the experimental stage of the proposed measure. But this must be considered subject to the objections hereafter stated.

There appears to be a general agreement that if a measure of so novel a nature is to be ventured upon, it should be commenced, at all events, in time of peace, experimentally and to a limited extent at the Cape and in the colonies and settlements to the eastward of the Cape, the Mauritius, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and China. Opinions are divided as to whether Australia and New Zealand should at first be included in this category. Indian troops have already been stationed in the Straits Settlements, and, in time of war, in China; there are thus only three new localities for the experiment. Either the climate of other colonies is disadvantageous (although the Punjaubees, if properly manged and cared for, "can well bear frost and even snow"), or the voyages would be too far. If the measure were tentatively tried in the colonies named, there would be no great harm done if it failed. If it succeeded there, it could be gradually further developed hereafter. Soldiers of the Mahomedan races—those of the interior of the Punjaub and of the North-Western Provinces, the Beloochees of Scinde and the Pathans of the Punjaub—would be the most suitable for the colonies because they have no *religious* prejudices against crossing the seas, and can readily accommodate themselves to the circumstances of a foreign life. But the necessity of counterbalancing those races with Hindoos is one which is generally recognized, and here arises one of the principal obstacles to the success of the whole scheme. The sufferings of Hindoos while at sea are always great, and any want of consideration may make them intolerable. They view with a deep prejudice and disgust the defilement that in their minds attends ship life, and fast on parched grain during the whole period of a voyage, their religion prohibiting them from cooking on board. The high-caste men of Oudh and the North Western Provinces of Bengal refuse in bodies to go to sea because they say it "breaks their caste." The religious prejudices on the subject are confined to the Hindoos, but the sea and service beyond the sea are repugnant in a greater or lesser degree to all the agricultural millions of India, who are essentially a land-loving people. The reasons of this must be sought in their habits and mode of life. The practice of early marriages is universal. The consequence is that nearly all the native troops of the three presidencies are married men, whose interests are bound up with the families who are dependent on them for support, and it is deemed wicked and disgraceful for a sepoy to neglect the sacred duty of maintaining his family—a duty which he finds difficult, precarious, and expensive to fulfil in his absence. Their social feelings and habits in this respect have to be met either by allowing the families to be with the men, as is the case in the Madras army, and in a less degree in the armies of Bombay and Bengal, or by granting them frequent and long furloughs to their homes. Besides this there is the custom of possessing shares in the village farms, which would render foreign service peculiarly unpalatable to the Sikhs of respectable village families. This reluctance to quit India would be a serious obstacle to prolonged service abroad. Under the emergency of war, active service on expeditions beyond sea, being regarded as an exceptional incident of the soldier's contract, is not generally so unpopular, as a lengthened absence from India is not anticipated. The excitement is looked forward to with feelings of pleasure by the more warlike races and the service promises not only renown, but the solid advantages of reward and promotion. This is a consoling reflection at the present time when we have thirteen native regiments on the Abyssinian expedition (it is not the first time they have been in the neighbourhood, as we had Bengal sepoys in Egypt at the commencement of this century). But in time of peace the position would be widely different. The monotony of mere protracted garrison duty would create aversion, and soon dispose the troops to discontent, grounded upon the many causes already dwelt on, which make them reluctant to leave India.

The practical deduction from all this is that colonial service would go very much against the grain, and that if the troops are to be taken out of India they must, if their reluctance is to be at all overcome, have as an equivalent substantial advantages and an increase of privileges. It is agreed on all hands that increased pay and additional clothing, with free rations, will have to be given to the men.

LORD HOBART UPON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—A few days ago there appeared in your columns a very short diplomatic letter, which seems almost to have escaped public observation, but which was probably of more importance, so far as the future of this country is concerned, than any similar document published in recent times. It was a despatch from Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams, dated the 29th of November last, and its effect was to break off, for the present at least, the negotiation between this country, and the United States respecting the Alabama difficulty. "The condition," writes Mr. Seward, "being inadmissible, the proposed limited reference" (to arbitration) "is therefore declined."

There can be no doubt that the failure of these negotiations means nothing less than unfriendly relations between Great Britain and the United States; that unfriendly relations mean the risk, more or less imminent, of war; and that war between Great Britain and the United States would be a calamity as great as any which could afflict the world. But there is a consideration more immediately urgent which enhances the evil. The Government of the United States has hitherto loyally done its duty to this country in regard to the proceedings of Fenianism within their dominions, but it plainly enough intimates in this correspondence that it may now be obliged to conform its principles and policy to those which it considers to have been the principles and policy of this country during the American civil war. Nothing else is wanting to make Fenianism, which is now only troublesome and vexatious, serious and formidable.

It is most important that the people of this country should clearly understand the position in which they are placed in reference to this subject. When all deduction is made for faults of national character there is in the generality of Englishmen a fund of good sense and right feeling which would, if only they were fully instructed as to that which the Government of the day was doing, or about to do, prevent, as I believe, any very great or frequent errors in our foreign policy. Three-fourths of the wars in which this country has been engaged would have been impossible if the nation could have been made fully aware of what was taking place in the "drifting" period. But Blue-books are tardy of appearance, inaccessible to the general public, and unalluring to the representative mind.

The matter, then, stands thus:—The United States' Government has pressed upon the British Government a formidable list of claims on account of losses inflicted upon American citizens by the depredations of the Alabama and other vessels of her class, and has at the same time stated very clearly the grounds on which it urges the settlement of those claims. Those grounds are recapitulated by Mr. Seward in his despatch of the 27th of August, 1866, and are shortly as follows:—That by the Queen's proclamation of 1861 belligerent rights were wrongfully conceded to certain slaveholding States then in insurrection against their lawful Government; that, in consequence of such concession, those States obtained, among other advantages, power to assume a national flag, and to seize and destroy goods and shipping of the United States; that thereupon, from the very nation which had mainly occasioned this injustice, there proceeded swift and powerful vessels of war, which became the recognized property of the insurgents, and inflicted enormous injury upon American trade and navigation; that, to prevent such vessels from leaving her shores, no serious, or, at least, no sufficient, effort was made by the Government of this country; that moreover, such vessels were repeatedly harboured and protected in various ports of Great Britain and her colonies, and that Great Britain owes to the United States indemnity for the losses which have thus been sustained. The British Government, while refusing to admit the validity of this reasoning, offers to refer the question to arbitration; but on one condition—that in the case submitted to the arbiter no account shall be taken of the recognition of the insurgent States as belligerents by the Royal proclamation of 1861. On this condition it insists, because it considers that the question as to the legality or propriety of that recognition is of a kind upon which "every State must be held to be the sole judge of its duty." The United States, on the other hand, while assenting to arbitration, desires that the "whole controversy" may be referred to arbitration as it stands; not for decision upon its merits, but in order that their demand for compensation may be laid before the arbiter, accompanied by the arguments on which it is founded.

It comes, then, to this,—that the British Government has refused not only to yield to the demand of the United States, but to submit the case, except in a very partial and limited form to arbitration. Is the British nation prepared to accept the responsibility? To decline to comply with the requisition of a foreign Power because you consider it unreasonable is one thing; to refuse to adopt the only existing method, except war, of settling the dispute is quite another. And it may well be asked whether if a question such as that of the recognition of the South as belligerent, inflicting, as it did, serious loss and injury upon a friendly State, be not a proper subject for arbitration, any great question of foreign policy can ever hereafter be decided by any other than those time-honoured but somewhat illogical authorities, bullets and cold steel.

In the protocols appended to the Declaration of Paris in 1856 there stands recorded, on the part of the four great Powers signitaries of that declaration, the unanimous expression of a hope that in future nations will, before declaring war, refer the matter in dispute to the judgment of a neutral State. It was the British minister who proposed that momentous paragraph; it is the British Government that now, on the first opportunity for applying it, protests against its application. But Governments have short memories; and it is, perhaps, not surprising, under their guidance, to find a nation which a decade ago appeared in the character of general peace-maker and advocate of mutual concession, insisting, at the possible cost of a fratricidal war, on the most extreme and rigorous theories of national sovereignty.

There is, however, no need to rely upon this argument. For in the present case it happens that no one proposes that any decision shall be pronounced upon the right of Great Britain to recognize the belligerency of the South. The United States do not require—on the contrary they expressly exclude from their requirements—any such arbitrament. Upon the particular question to be submitted to the arbiter, which is the question whether compensation is due to the United States for the losses inflicted by the Alabama and her co-adjutors, both nations are agreed. That such an arbitration may be resorted to without prejudice to national dignity both are also agreed. But one of them demands that certain facts and inferences which the other considers material to the issue shall be excluded from the case laid before the arbiter, simply because his decision might otherwise be influenced by the solution, in the hidden recesses of his own mind, of a question upon which "every State must be the sole judge of its duty." The decision given by the arbiter will amount neither directly, nor indirectly, neither expressly nor by implication, to any opinion upon that question. He may consider it; he may arrive at a conclusion upon it, and his decision may be influenced by that conclusion. But what that conclusion is, whether he was able to form one, or whether he believes that the question has any such bearing upon the particular issue referred to him as that he need consider it at all no one will ever know. Acts and words, supposed to derogate from national honour, have throughout all time been guarded against or avenged at a terrible cost to the world; this is probably the first time that it has been thought necessary to defend national honour at the risk of the most calamitous consequences against the secret thoughts of the heart. I trust that it may not be even now too late to hope for a renewal of the negotiations. Will the English people, tacitly acknowledging the morbid susceptibilities imputed to it by its rulers, or actuated by the childish fear of being thought afraid, allow itself to be committed to an irreconcilable quarrel with a nation of whose friendship it stands just now peculiarly in need, and to be at peace with whom is of incalculable importance to itself and to the world; or will it insist on the settlement, by way of arbitration, without captious and sensitive reservations, of a question which ought not to be kept open for a single day, and which an impartial tribunal can alone satisfactorily decide? I am, Sir—your obedient servant,

HOBART.

6, Eaton-place South, Jan. 17.

THE REV. NEWMAN HALL ON AMERICA

THE Rev. Mr. Newman Hall delivered a lecture on America, after his recent visit to that country, to a large assemblage in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, on the 15th January.

Mr. Newman Hall, who met with a most enthusiastic reception on presenting himself, thanked the meeting for the kindness of the greeting which welcomed him on his return from America. He took it as an earnest of their goodwill to America. He hoped he might also take it as an earnest of their good-will towards the pecuniary object connected with the meeting, namely, the collection of a fund for the erection of a lecture-hall and school-room in connexion with that new church which they must build in place of the Surrey Chapel, the lease of which would soon expire. Having opened his lecture with a humorous description of the voyage out, he said that his friend Mr. Cyrus Field came on board at Halifax. Mr. Field told him that no angry message had ever been sent between the two countries by the Atlantic cable. (Applause.) An American from Dorchester came on board—Dorchester in America. He told them that he had been in Dorchester in England, and he pointed out three things in which the Dorchester of America differed from the Dorchester of England. Dorchester in America had public schools, which all the children of the town were educated—this was not the case in the Dorchester of England; in the Dorchester of America there was no house where a man could get drunk—there were 37 such places in the English Dorchester; the poor-house in Dorchester had only twelve poor people in it—it was far different in the English town. He was much pleased with Boston when he arrived there. He regretted that on the way he saw some persons who were intoxicated. This was not inconsistent with something else which he had said. He had stated that he saw more drunken persons in a late walk in London than he had seen during the whole time he was in America, and he repeated the statement. But this did not mean that there was no drunkenness in America. He regretted there was too much of it. At Boston he was charged two sovereigns for two breakfasts—one for himself and one for his friend—and for keeping his luggage, and when he remonstrated, he was told that he might, if he liked, have his meals for two for the day—6½ dollars for each. That was the rule of the hotel. The voyage from Boston to New York, by Newport, was amusingly described, accompanied with anecdotes illustrative of American life and manners. He visited the house of Washington Irving, and was kindly received by his nieces. He also visited West Point, where there was a military college. He had given them his experience of the Boston hotels; but at the Katskill Mountain Hotel the proprietor would accept nothing either for himself or his friend, and he experienced the same hospitality at many other places. The river boats and railway carriages had often been described, but no description could do justice to the comfort and even the luxury of their arrangements. Persons could travel for 1,500 miles continuously, sleeping and living in the train during the whole journey. There was a disagreeable practice of chewing tobacco, and its necessary consequence, in America, which he hoped would never be adopted in this country. (Hear, hear.) The American system of dealing with passengers' luggage was described, and was recommended for adoption in this country. He took the liberty of doing what everybody did to him—he talked to everybody, and in this way he obtained a good deal of information, so that nobody could say that he was "proving" him or "putting him through." He found from inquiry amongst the labouring classes that workmen in England, if they were only sober, might be as well off as they were in America. But the homestead system, by which a man and his wife could obtain 80 acres of land on certain conditions, gave the American working classes an advantage over the the working classes in England. He passed through Saratoga, Utica, to Rochester. At the last-named place he asked to see the waterfall of which he had heard. He asked where it was. The person he asked said "the stores were not yet opened." He said he did not want stores—he wanted to see the waterfall. "Oh yes, we call ladies' hair waterfalls here," was the reply he received. He passed on to Niagara, of which an interesting description was given, and many anecdotes were related. He went out to see the falls at night. He observed a man watching him. He inquired why he did so. "Oh," said he, "I did not know what you were about. You might have jumped into the stream. I saw two gents do it." One of them was a commercial traveller who was in the habit of drinking. But as a general rule the maxim in America was that you must look out for yourself. He was not long in the country when he was told he must use his intellect, and he took the hint. The journey from Niagari to Lake Ontario, and the passage of the rapids of the St Lawrence, was next described. In Canada he found that there was no state much. All churches were free. The system of education was described. There were primary, central, and grammar schools, and these were supported be a general tax. The system in the United States was somewhat different, and the schools were classified into primary, grammar, and high schools. Every child in America could be instructed in any of these schools, and there was no position in the state which was not open to the child of the poorest person in America, if that child had the intellect to attain to it. These were not charity schools. They were indispensable because education was indispensable to the nation. He went to the West—to Chicago. He must say he found everywhere the negro waiters throughout America to be perfect gentlemen. Those who needlessly ascerted their independence were generally snobs. Here he visited a negro church, and was much pleased with what he saw; also the Christian Young Men's Association. In Chicago he met a house which was being moved from one part of the town to another, with all the people in it—women and children. He visited Robert Lincoln, the son of the President, and invited him to breakfast. He remarked that if he had been in England he would be Prince Robert. His reply was, "I knew my father's position would make no difference to me, that I must work for my living;" and so he did in his profession of a solicitor, except for the short time that he had been fighting under General Grant. He asked him about the Queen's letter. "Yes," said he, "we have been asked often about that letter, we have been asked to publish it. But it is a long letter of three pages; the outgushing of a generous woman's heart, and my mother and myself thought it would not be right to publish a letter written in the effusion of a woman's heart." (Applause.) He visited Springfield, the native place of President Lincoln, and preached an anti-slavery sermon. He had not time to describe the hospitality he received at Boston, and the kindness with which he had been received by Longfellow, Lowell, and Whittier, and by the clergymen of America, not excluding even the Unitarian ministers. There was a universal sentiment in America with regard to the church, and it was this, that to endow a church was to cripple it. (Applause.) The rev. gentleman concluded a lengthy, but by no means tedious lecture, as he had begun, amidst the universal applause of his numerous audience.

—Daily News, Jan. 16.

BENSON'S WATCHES,

CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

J. W. BENSON, WATCH and CLOCK MAKER by special appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.
MAKER of the GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBITION 1862.
OF THE CHRONOGRAPH BY WHICH THE DERBY is TIMED And of the GOLD CASKETS presented by the City of London to T. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES and DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
And Gainer of PRIZE MEDALS at London, Dublin, & Paris,
Manufacturer of numerous FINE-ART, RACING CUPS, &c., &c.,
Begs to inform the world that by the aid of improved Steam Machinery he manufactures every description of

CLOCK viz.	AND	WATCH viz.
CHURCH,		LEVER,
STABLE,		CHRONOMETER,
HALL,		HORIZONTAL,
DRAWING-ROOM,		KEYLESS,
DINING-ROOM,		CHRONOGRAPH,
LIBRARY, &c.		PRESENTATION, &c.

Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.

GOLD CASES.			SILVER CASES.		
Open face double cases.	*Hunters.*		*Open face double cases.*	*Hunters.*	
BENSON'S LONDON-MADE LEVERS.					
10 10 0	13 13 0		4 4 0	5 5 0	
15 15 0	18 18 0		6 6 0	7 7 0	
20 0 0	23 0 0		10 10 0	11 11 0	
30 0 0	35 0 0		17 17 0	20 0 0	
BENSON'S CHRONOMETERS.					
42 0 0	45 0 0		33 0 0	35 0 0	
52 0 0	56 0 0		43 0 0	45 0 0	
BENSON'S REPEATERS.					
55 0 0	58 0 0		45 0 0	48 0 0	
75 0 0	80 0 0		65 0 0	68 0 0	
BENSON'S KEYLESS WATCHES.					
30 0 0	33 0 0		20 0 0	22 0 0	
35 0 0	38 0 0		25 0 0	28 0 0	
BENSON'S CRYSTAL GLASS WATCHES.					
14 14 0	... ...		5 5 0	... ...	
21 0 0	... ...		8 8 0	... ...	
BENSON'S HORIZONTAL WATCHES.					
5 5 0	8 8 0		2 2 0	3 3 0	
9 9 0	12 12 0		4 4 0	5 5 0	

For further Prices and Descriptions, and extracts from the Press, see
BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET, sent post free to all parts of the World.
Watches Exchanged or Repaired. A Liberal Discount to Merchants.

BENSON'S SHOW ROOMS FOR SILVER

And Electro-plate contain every requisite for the Dinner and Tea Table, &c. See illustrated Plate Pamphlet, containing numerous illustrations, descriptions, and prices, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Silver Plate bought or exchanged.

BENSON'S JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Contains every description of Fine Gold Jewellery, including Bracelets, Brooches, Chains, Ear-rings, Lockets, Pins, Rings, Studs, &c., &c., in all patterns. For prices, &c., see photographs, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Jewellery taken in exchange.

J. W. BENSON,
CITY STEAM WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS,
58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

WEST-END ESTABLISHMENTS,
35 Old Bond Street, and 99, Westbourne Grove, London,
Established 1749.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rates of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants LOANS on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." OTTO MULLER.
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—IN-CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

			per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight		.....	1s. 10¼d. do.
,, 4	do.	.....	1s. 10 3/8d. do.
,, 3	do.	.....	1s. 10d. do.
,, 2	do.	.....	1s. 9¾d. do.
,, 1	do.	.....	1s. 9½d. do.
,, demand		.....	1s. 9¼d. do.
On Scotland	do.	.....	1s. 9¼d. do.
On Ireland	do.	.....	
On Paris	do.	.....	1s. 9 3/8d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ... 1s. 9 3/8d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 7th February, 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Managers.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.
London Bankers.—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 3/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10¾ ,,
3	do.	1/10 3/16 ,,
2	do.	1/10 1/8 ,,
1	do.	1/10 1/16 ,,
On demand		1/10 ,,
On Scotland		1/10 ,,

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 11th February 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—Established in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,925.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—5, Clement's Inn, General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	,,	at 1s. 10 3/8d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	,,	at 1s. 10¼d.	,,
3 do.	,,	at 1s. 10 3/16d.	,,
2 do.	,,	at 1s. 10 1/8d.	,,
1 do.	,,	at 1s. 10 1/16d.	,,
On demand	,,	at 1s. 10d.	,,
On Scotland and Ireland	,,	at 1s. 9 15/16d.	,,
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	,,	at 1s. 9¾d.	,,

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4 do.
12	ditto	5 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 18th January, 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 m/s sight above	£40	1s. 10 3/8d.	per Rupee
,, 4	do.	1s. 10 1/4d.	,,
,, 3	do.	1s. 10 3/16d.	,,
,, 2	do.	1s. 10⅛d.	,,
,, 1	do.	1s. 10 1/16d.	,,
On demand		1s. 10d.	,,
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. 1s. 9 15/16d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	,, ,,	4 per cent.
6 do.	,, ,,	3 ,,
3 do.	,, ,,	2 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts no charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 5th February 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£500,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at		1s. 10¼d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	,,	at 1s. 10¼d.	,,
3 do.	,,	at 1s. 10 5/16d.	,,
2 do.	,,	at 1s. 10 1/8d.	,,
1 do.	,,	at 1s. 10 1/16d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	,,	at 1s. 10d.	,,

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	do.	4 ,,
Do.	12 do.	5 ,,

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 18th January, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£927,740.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£463,870.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 30,000.

Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 23, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FREER, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WINDERAM, Esq., Chairman, Union Bank of Ireland.
CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CONSIGNEE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 2 per cent.

,, 6	,,	,,	3 ,,
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JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th November 1867.

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